

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1893.

NUMBER 46

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

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Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 10 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 8166.

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Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.

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William P. Massie, Accountant.

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Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 800,000

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1893.

We should like to have just one word with the young men who are proposing assassination as a means of suppressing criticism. There is and can be no possible excuse for so desperate an act, nor will it be possible to cleanse themselves and their country from the stain of savagery and dishonor which would result. Assassination is a crime, pure and simple, and it is a crime which will ruin any cause which employs it. An honorable and truly patriotic man will never think of staining his own hands with murder, and blasting the reputation of his country by the commission of such an act, unless it were a last resort against tyranny. There is, then, but one justification which the civilized world could recognize, and this certainly does not include the assassination of an obscure journalist who is neither an enemy, nor the partizan of an enemy. It is possible, of course, to accomplish such a deed, but it will never be possible to eradicate the shame and dishonor of it. And when they have an opportunity to reflect, these young men will find that they have struck a blow which has turned the civilized world against them, and which has done more to help the enemy than a victory in battle. Passion may for the moment blind them to the foulness of the crime which they are meditating, but in the clear light of reflection and history it will surely be painted in its true colors. The man whose life is threatened is no partizan of the revolt which exists in this harbor, nor is he an enemy of this country. He has criticized measures and abuses as every honest journalist has a right to do, and with the sole object of securing better things for Brazil. The peace and prosperity of this great country are as dear to him as any native-born Brazilian, for under no other conditions can he hope to derive benefit from a residence here. He has never hesitated to remedy an injustice committed, nor to correct a mistake made, and he has never yet hesitated to assume full responsibility for his acts and words. If assassination is the reward which Brazil holds out for such men, then hopeless indeed is the future before her!

According to telegraphic reports two countries have formally declined to recognize the state of war which exists in this country, while others have declined to consider the application of the insurgents for belligerent rights. Before drawing hasty conclusions, it will be well, perhaps, to consider what is meant by a recognition of belligerent rights. Such a recognition is not a hostile act, nor an unfriendly act; it is simply the declaration of a fact and a formal warning that a state of war exists

and that neutrals must conform to the laws and usages governing the case. An insurrection has no legal nor recognized status among nations; its existence may be known, its operations felt, and its power acknowledged, but until belligerent rights are granted it can have no recognized position. Should the insurrection develop great strength, or control important lines of communication, it can therefore be a source of the greatest embarrassment to foreign powers, and may even threaten to draw them into a conflict in which they have no immediate personal interest. In such cases the necessity of granting belligerent rights is clearly seen, for it is essentially a protective measure. The difficulty in dealing with an insurrection, particularly where it comes in contact with foreign interests, is the entire absence of established regulations to govern the relationship forced upon the two parties. We have had numerous instances already of this fact in the naval revolt in this harbor. The insurgents having possession of the harbor, the foreign commerce of the port is largely subject to their control. It is to their interests to restrict certain lines of trade, such as the importation of war material, provisions, etc., and to encourage all other lines which can not contribute aid to the enemy. Such a policy of supervision, or interference, necessarily forces certain official relations between the insurgents and foreign powers, and there is no way to escape it short of intervention. Were foreign powers to forbid the insurgents to exercise the privileges which their physical force in this bay renders possible, or to restrict their military operations, their action would be an armed intervention in the domestic affairs of Brazil, a contingency which the Brazilian minister in London declares to be undesirable. What then is to be done? Clearly the present situation is untenable. The position now occupied by the foreign squadrons is both arbitrary and unusual, and can not be prolonged beyond a brief period. In a restricted sense they are doing police work which belongs solely to the national government, a service which is inconsistent with their neutrality, although necessary for the protection of foreign commerce. This position, in our opinion, they can not continue to occupy. The authority of the national government must either be restored, within a brief period, or the customary rules governing civilized warfare and the conduct of neutrals, must be called into action.

## MARTIAL LAW IN PERNAMBUCO.

Decree No. 1,597, of Nov. 14th, 1893.

Declares martial law in the state of Pernambuco.

Whereas the grave internal disturbance which led to the suspension of constitutional guarantees in the federal district and in some of the southern states of the republic has now made itself felt in Pernambuco, the Vice-President of the republic therefore resolves to extend to that part of the territory of the Union the state of martial law which had been declared by Decree No. 1,577, of the 25th of the month of October, to be in force from the present date to the 30th inst.

Federal Capital, November 14th, 1893.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

Fernando Lobo.

## THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed on the 14th. For many days previous to that date it had been generally believed that events were rapidly nearing a climax, and the rumors most frequently heard were to the effect that the 14th or 15th would see a general bombardment of the city. This belief was strengthened by the new trenches opened on Castle and Santa Theresa hills by the government for the mounting of guns, and also by reports that warnings had been sent ashore to friends by officers on the insurgent squadron. Two or three of the foreign legations had also sent out warnings to the principal business houses, in order that they might be prepared for the risks of some anticipated offensive movement. Of course no one knew where to look for the danger, nor just when to expect it, and this served to increase the general anxiety all the more. Monday the 13th had been a day of skirmishes all along shore and of continuous bombardment between the forts. It was evident that both sides had reached a point where any trifle might easily precipitate a general conflict. In Nictheroy there was

an occasional exchange of shots, and the insurgents removed a lighter loaded with munitions from the Armação in the afternoon.

Tuesday the 14th, which it was feared would be the opening day of vigorous hostilities, proved to be a day of comparative quiet. There was less firing along shore during the preceding night, although two or three sharp engagements were reported. The morning was exceptionally quiet, and as a sign of a pacific day the sailors of the *Agulha* were seen washing and drying their clothes, the ironclad looking more like a monstrous clothes-dryer than an engine of war. There was considerable movement among the steam launches, however, which were engaged in transporting men and ammunition to various points. Guns and men were also landed on Ilha Fiscal in the morning. Shortly before midday, fire was opened on the Villegaignon garrison, both from Santa Cruz and the land forces, and a general engagement followed, the insurgents on Ilha Fiscal joining in the fray with their machine guns. The forts, however, fired slowly, particularly Villegaignon, where the gunners were much impeded in their work by the fusillade from the shore. In the afternoon the rain and fog came on and at half past four put an end to hostilities. After that only scattering shots from small guns and one shot from a Whitworth gun at the Gloria search-light. As on preceding days many small shots fell in the city, and a few were reported wounded, but no serious casualties occurred. The *Pais* today for the first time noticed the loss of British officers and sailors at the Mattoso magazine explosion, copying an incorrect statement in a Buenos Aires paper for that purpose. A telegram from London was also published stating that the *Times* special correspondent had reported an accord between the insurgent chiefs, on the 7th, to restore the monarchy.

The 15th, the fourth anniversary of the declaration of the republic, was happily observed on both sides by a general suspension of hostilities. The day was pleasant and were it not for the soldiers and guards on the water-front, there would have been but the slightest indication of the conflict now raging. The insurgent vessels were all up the bay at the upper anchorage, and many of them were gallily decorated with bunting in honor of the day. To many this act was an assurance of the unchanged sympathies of the insurgents with the republic, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary, but to others it was only a deception. In the city everything was unusually quiet. The rumors of a possible bombardment kept many people away, while others improved the opportunity to remain at home. There were, therefore, but few people in the streets, except in the neighborhood of the Itamaraty palace, where many military and civilian officials called to present their congratulations to the Vice-President. Many of the followers and admirers of Benjamin Constant paid visits also to the S. João Baptista cemetery to lay wreaths on his tomb. During the day the insurgent launches communicated freely with Villegaignon.

The morning of the 16th witnessed several skirmishes along shore between the insurgent launches and the land forces. The troops at the war arsenal and on Castle hill also reopened fire on the launches approaching Villegaignon, which brought upon the shore line between the Misericórdia and the market the usual storm of missiles, which are not infrequently ascribed to pure malevolence. After a brief fusillade, hostilities ceased entirely, and a fleet of fifteen steam launches then started out from the foreign squadron, guarded by the Italian gunboat *Sebastião Venier*, to investigate the charge made by the captain of the port that the buoys had been removed and that new ones had been laid without authorization, from which he inferred that some hidden danger to shipping had been prepared by the insurgents. This the insurgent commander promptly denied but to make more certain the foreign commanders sent out launches under the direction of Admiral Magnaghi to make a thorough search of the anchorage grounds and channel. The search lasted from 7 to 10 a.m., the launches going as far as Fort Lage, and resulted in finding nothing whatever of the nature indicated. During the morning hours the garrison of Villegaignon were seen busily at work preparing defenses at the landing pier and steps with bales of cotton, to protect landing parties against the rifle fire from shore.

At 10 o'clock two insurgent launches visited the Armação deposits and removed a quantity of ammunition. The land forces at once opened fire on them, which was returned by the *Jurary*. This was the signal for a general engagement, the national forts opening fire on Villegaignon, as soon as the firing on Nictheroy was observed. The garrison of Villegaignon replied immediately, but the fire was slow, owing to the difficulties encountered in loading the heavy guns. Later on their fire ceased altogether, except from one small gun, the rain of heavy missiles from the three national forts rendering it impossible for the men to work the guns. At 4 p.m. a brief interval ensued to permit the sailing of the Royal Mail steamer *Tucuz*, and to give the combatants time to dine. About 6 o'clock Santa Cruz fired some shots at an innocent ship which was seeking admittance, which was apparently misunderstood by Villegaignon, whose garrison at once opened fire again. The bombardment then lasted until 7:30, when darkness closed the scene. A large number of shots from the national forts fell within the walls of Villegaignon during the day, and Lage was again struck by one of those crushing 450 pound shells from Villegaignon. The effective results of the day's work are of course not within the reach of a reporter, but so far as our observation goes they were not sufficient to modify the relative positions of the opposing forces in any important particular.

The 17th proved to be a day of almost incessant fighting. Skirmishes had occurred at intervals at various points along the water front during the whole night, and in the early morning a sharp fusillade occurred between land forces and the garrisons of Villegaignon and Ilha Fiscal. Later on, about 10 a.m., firing began between the forts, Villegaignon also firing some shots against Nictheroy. At 11 o'clock the cannonade became general and lasted until nearly 7 in the evening, with occasional intervals of quiet. During the day several insurgent launches landed men at the Armação and removed munitions, the land forces firing upon them from Rua da Praia and Gragoatá and from the summit of the Armação hill. This fire was returned by the *Agulha*, *Jurary* and *Jupiter*. Soon after 1 p.m. a shell burst near one of the large cannons in Villegaignon, and caused a heavy explosion, presumably in the service deposit of powder. One man was seen to be badly hurt. The explosion also set fire to some bales of cotton used to protect the men while working the guns. The removal of the burning material and injured men was carried on under a constant fusillade from shore, which so angered the men that they at once began firing on the city with a five-inch Whitworth. The *Pais* reporter counted twelve shots from this gun, nearly all of which passed over the war arsenal or Castle hill and fell in the streets and squares beyond. One of the shells killed a mule in the Largo do Paço and fatally wounded a poor Portuguese. All traffic on the Praia de Santa Luzia was interrupted during the afternoon.

Saturday the 18th was an unusually active day with the insurgents, their launches being constantly in motion. More munitions were removed from the Armação, and a launch loaded with marines went up the bay to some unknown destination. Several skirmishes had occurred during the preceding night and in the early morning, but with no other result than needless alarm to the population. It was nearly 6 p.m., however, before the customary artillery duel between the forts began, which lasted but little over an hour.

Sunday was happily a day of general inactivity both on the bay and on shore. The *Jurary* fired a few shots at the Gragoatá battery, and the garrison of Villegaignon fired on the land forces with small arms at intervals during the afternoon. The *Pais* says that the land forces did not reply. Soon after 6 p.m. the national forts opened fire on Villegaignon, which lasted barely three-quarters of an hour. During the preceding night a party of soldiers from the Nictheroy garrison succeeded in entering the Armação artillery deposit and removing a large Whitworth gun, which had been transported a part of the way around to the laboratory when moving came. The negligence of the insurgents in leaving the Armação entirely unguarded has frequently excited comment, and has been the occasion of several daring raids on the part of the land forces.

Yesterday morning it was seen that the Niterohy garrison had succeeded in moving the Whitworth gun, taken from the Armação Saturday night, nearly within their lines. The undertaking was both difficult and daring, and reflects great credit on the men who carried it out. About 8 a.m. the squadron opened fire on the shore batteries between the Armação and Gragoatá, which continued at intervals during the whole day. Small arms were also heard from some point on shore near the Armação, the real source of which could not be seen. Several armed launches also approached the Armação, where a landing was effected and a quantity of ammunition removed. At intervals during the day the national forts fired upon Villegaignon, in which were included four shots from the big Armstrong gun on S. João, popularly called *Tico*. This bombardment lasted until 7 p.m., but the use of small arms was continued throughout the night. About 9 p.m. there was a sharp engagement on the water front between armed launches and the land forces, probably to cover communications with Villegaignon. During the day another example of personal courage was shown, which we are sorry to say was unnecessarily misrepresented by the government organs. Soon after midday a solitary sailor left the *Jary* in a small boat, and rowed to Villegaignon. For a part of the distance he was under a continuous fire. He had the misfortune to break one of his oars, or it may have been injured by a bullet, and he then tried to scull the boat. Failing in this he resumed rowing with his crippled oars. He landed at the fort, remained there an hour, and then returned to the *Jary*, under fire as before. Our informant watched the whole incident and says the boat was not perforated, nor was the man injured. The morning papers state that other men were in the boat. It is but just that full credit should be given to every act of bravery of this description, no matter on which side it occurs. A brave man honors the soldier who defeats him.

To-day there has been considerable firing on Niterohy, but on this side of the bay the heavy guns have been silent up to the moment of closing this record. The riflemen on Castle hill and at the war arsenal, however, have kept up an incessant fire, but without attracting much attention from Villegaignon. Since midday, however, the insurgents have been firing on Castle hill with rifles and machine guns.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Those who are in search of the truth of affairs in Brazil will have a hard time of it.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—There were 572 births (of which 84 illegitimate), 86 marriages and 294 deaths in Montevideo in September.

—The October receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$668,700.25 from imports and \$41,181.37 from exports.

—Dr. Leandro Alem and other revolutionists, who had been released by order of the Supreme Court at Buenos Aires, were again arrested by the government on the 19th inst.

—Telegrams received at Buenos Aires state that the *Rachaca* will not be ready for sea for two months yet, nor will the *Benjamin Constant* be finished in less than a month.

—The *Trinidad* is evidently uncertain what to do. On the 6th the cruiser left Montevideo for Rosario to meet the *Bahia*, but returned to the former port on the following day.

—The chamber of senators have sanctioned the bill for the creation of an experimental farm and agricultural school. Grant for installation \$8,000; yearly expenses \$12,500.—*Uruguay News*.

—Trouble has arisen in church circles in Buenos Aires over the exile of Padre Modesto Becco by the Dominican provincial. The exiled priest is a popular orator, and the public is taking his part in the quarrel.

—Immigrants for the Santa Fé colonies are arriving in great numbers. Three steamers with over 3,000 Italian immigrants destined for this province have arrived at Buenos Aires during the week.—*Argentine News*, Nov. 4.

—The report that two Argentine cruisers had started for Rio seems to have been a little premature, as they are still at Buenos Aires "getting ready." As Uncle Sam is to look after their interests hereafter, perhaps they will not come at all.

—It is calculated that the sugar crop of Tucuman, Argentina, will reach 35,000,000 kilos. It was hoped that the crop would be some 50,000,000 kilos, a hope which has not been fulfilled. The cane harvest is already over in the province.

—During the first eight months of 1892 Argentina only exported ninety-eight tons of hay to England, whilst during the same period of the present year the exports to England reached the amount of nineteen thousand seven hundred and twelve tons; and from standing last on the list of countries exporting hay to England, Argentina now comes after the United States and Canada in importance. This should be good news to alfalfa growers, who now have a new and ever increasing market opened up to them.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Argentina and Uruguay have now arranged a little quarantine swindle of their own. Of course Brazil can come in if she wants to, but it will have no effect on the general result. Whatever the arrangement may be, it is sure to be prejudicial to Brazilian interests.

—The *Montevideo Times* says that a report is current to the effect that some of the press and telegraphic correspondents in Montevideo and Buenos Aires have been suborned. This may account for some of the false rumors current abroad about the Brazilian revolt.

—In view of the recent decree made by the Paraguayan government that all cereals should be admitted into the republic free of duty, several Rosario houses are preparing to send large remittances. The *ss. Pelonara*, which left Rosario on Saturday, took 350 tons of maize for Asuncion.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 25.

—A New York telegram of the 14th says that the *Cad* and *Britannia* were to sail for Brazil on Saturday the 18th. It was also stated that Capt. Zalmiski, the inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun, was coming out on the *Cad*, which carries one of his guns. Another telegram says that the *Cad* has been re-christened *Niterohy*, and the *Britannia* will be called *America*.

—The foundation of the colony of San José, in Colon, Entre Rios, is to be celebrated next March, 1894, by a great rural exhibition. The San José colony was founded by General Urquiza on his camps, and is today one of the most flourishing in the province, with a town containing a church, charitable institutions and clubs. The colony has now been established nearly thirty-six years.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—New York telegrams received at Buenos Aires early this month announce that the Brazilian government had purchased the *Britannia* (a swift steamer of 2,000 tons) for \$250,000. She is to be armed with 18 guns of various sizes, and four torpedo tubes. It was also reported that negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the Edison torpedo boat *Destroyer*, and the four steamers of the U. S. & Brazil SS. Co.

—It having been decided by decree that from January 1 the department of finance instead of the foreign office will take charge of all matters pertaining to the consular service, instructions have been given to the revenue department to undertake everything in reference to the distribution of consular stamps. In order that the service may be thoroughly organized by the date named, a competent official will be appointed to receive from the foreign office, all the antecedents relating to the matter including the stock of stamps.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Indians have of late become most daring, as they know that no troops will be sent after them. During the whole of the present year frequent complaints have been made of the raids of these savages, but the government has taken no heed of their ravages, and the greater portion of the nation appears to have been encamped at Santa Catalina, growing fat and lazy. The troops require exercise, and a little skirmishing with the Indians would have the double effect of keeping the troops engaged and of freeing the colonies from the raids of their unprincipled neighbors.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The registration of voters which is going on at present all over the country is meeting with the usual obstruction from the intrigues of interested parties and officials. It is worthy of note, and a hopeful sign for the future, that the intervening governors *pro tem* are doing all they can to defeat these intrigues. Both in this province and in Santa Fé several *jefes de paz* and *comisarios* have been removed for interfering in the inscription. It is at any rate a proof of the honest intentions of the national government. In process of time we may yet see an enfranchised people exercising their right without fear or favor.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 4.

—The peculiarity of the tastes of Englishmen is notorious all the world over, but that of a gentleman who has arrived for the purpose of taking a driving tour throughout the south of this republic is remarkable. The establishment consists of himself, wife, family of six, a huge caravan, and the necessary impedimenta for such an undertaking, including six or eight horses and a small pack of forenoon dogs. This will be the second tour he has made here. It is stated that he hails from Brighton, and prefers our pampers to the breezes of the King's Road, or Kottlingean. The family for some weeks have been in the neighborhood of Espectela. They are all vocalists and musicians, and hold nightly concerts in the old family tent. It is needless to add that all are accomplished horsemen and horsewomen. The whole cavalcade half-filled one of Houlder's steamers. They expect to make a start to-day.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 1.

—Here is another specimen of the extraordinary dilatoriness of the postoffice. The *Britannia* arrived Tuesday evening, some of her mails were distributed on Wednesday evening and the rest on Thursday morning, but it was yesterday—Friday—morning before we received a letter which that steamer brought from Rio de Janeiro. This letter, which was both important and urgent, was thus practically 60 hours in Montevideo before it reached our hands. And if a letter from our very limited quantity of correspondence thus goes astray, what must be the proportion in the correspondence of business houses with extensive connections, and whose letters are generally urgent? The detriment to business by the bad and unreliable postoffice service must be enormous.—*Montevideo Times*, November 11th.—We can fully sympathize with the *Times* for we are drifting into the same evil ways here in Rio de Janeiro. It now takes days for the distribution of a mail.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Batalhão Academico, which is now at Niterohy, is said to be commanded by a lieutenant.

—The municipal chamber of S. João da Barra telegraphs to the government that the revolution is hideous.

—Dr. Cruz de Fries, of the municipal chamber of Niterohy, whose arrest we mentioned in our last issue, has since been released.

—On the 21st ult. there was a mutiny in the Sergipe police force. It was suppressed with the aid of the 33rd battalion of infantry.

—Minister Victoriano Monteiro in a telegram to Marshal Floriano Peixoto asserts that the latter is the consolidator of the institutions of the country.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of yesterday notes the discovery of two poor black girls at Agudos de Contendas Minas Geraes, who are still held as slaves.

—In Juiz de Fora there has been established a club called *Fronhaes Lobo*. The object of this club is to defend the republic. The name will do it, surely.

—Mathias Ferreira de Souza and Francisco José do Couto telegraph from Valença that Marshal Floriano Peixoto is the ally of the modern American generation.

—In the municipal district of Diamantina, Minas Geraes, there are now three cotton factories and another will shortly be established. In the same district there is one hat factory.

—Buildings Nos. 18 and 20 Rua de S. Bento, in S. Paulo, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th inst. The firemen, for want of water, were unable to extinguish the flames.

—The furniture of the state legislature is being removed from Ouro Preto to Barbacena for the use of the convention called to meet there for the determination of a new site for the state capital. It all helps to make expense.

—The governor of Piahy telegraphs to President Floriano Peixoto that on the night of the 15th inst. there was a ball at the former's official residence. In the absence of other news, this item of information is most welcome.

—In Bahia, after two months' drought, there were heavy rains at the beginning of the month. These rains caused some damage, several small houses at Maragogipe being destroyed. The loss at that town is estimated at between 15,000\$ and 20,000\$.

—From Parahyba do Norte, Major Pereira do Nascimento, commander of the garrison, in a telegram expresses the belief that the heroic figure of Marshal Floriano Peixoto will soon come forth victorious in the presence of a barbarous and iniquitous revolt.

—Col. Geographo de Castro, who commands the garrison at Manaus, telegraphs that the governor of Amazonas is very strong and does not require the assistance of federal troops and that consequently he (Geographo) is ready to assist the government, if the latter wishes it.

—The absence of news respecting affairs in Rio Grande is becoming noteworthy. We of course know that local papers have been prohibited from publishing such news, but how is it that our Platine exchanges are also silent. Is the Rio Grande revolution taking a vacation?

—The governor of Amazonas has been authorized to found two colonies in the neighborhood of the capital. The favors to be granted are somewhat seductive, but the guarantee of fulfilling the contract has been overlooked. Colonists should think three times before going up the Amazon.

—According to extracts from the official organ of the Castilhos government, published at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the federalists are having a bad time of it. They are running in all directions, and are being whipped every time a Castilhos officer thinks of them. It is surprising how they can keep the field under so many reverses.

—Gen. Barbosa Lima telegraphs to Marshal Floriano Peixoto that the republicans of Pernambuco will not forget the sublime lessons of Benjamin Constant, that they are disposed to reproduce the vigorous legal doctrines of the last great statesman of the west and that at any cost they will crush anarchists and restorers, even though they fight the co-laborers of Gilmitz and Colvart.

—On the 15th inst. there was a dinner at the barracks of the Batalhão Academico, in Niterohy. Many prominent persons were present, including Dr. Porcinella, the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, who made a speech. On the walls were hung portraits of historical characters, including those of Danton and Toussaint. Among the inscriptions was the following: "Reorganization without God or King."

—On the morning of the 15th, nine prisoners escaped from the Santos jail by cutting their way through to the roof, from which they descended by means of a rope. The fugitives included three condemned murderers, two murderers not yet tried, one condemned for murderous assault, one accused of murderous assault, and two accused of robbery. Two of the criminals were captured before the day closed.

—Casual visitors to this capital from other places on the coast are complaining bitterly of the difficulties and annoyances encountered in obtaining permission to return. They think that a safe conduct from the police officials where they live, ought to be accepted in Rio as a satisfactory certificate of character and intention, and that the delays and obstacles imposed on persons wishing to go away, should be dispensed with in their case. And so they should!

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 19th inst. Gen. Cunha Barboza, in passing from one train to another on the Northern railway, fell and fractured one of his legs.

—A balance dividend of 10s. per share has been proposed by the directors of the Com. d'Eu railway, making a total payment of 4½ per cent. for the year.

—One hundred bags of rice shipped from here by the Central railway to Guarany on Oct. 7th, only on the 14th inst., that is after a delay of 38 days, reached their destination. Having been exposed to the weather *en route*, they were very much deteriorated on reaching Guarany. Were the Central railway a private enterprise, there would be a claim for damages, but as it is a state concern the shipper, or consignee, will have to pocket the loss.

—In their report for the half-year ended June last the board of directors of the São Paulo railway recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, leaving £15,717 undivided.

—The report of the São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company contains an intimation that the board is continuing its endeavors to secure the approval by the Brazilian government of a sliding scale of rates to compensate for the depreciation in the currency. This would seem to be nothing more than a fair and reasonable request. Such a measure has already been lately granted to the Paulista and Mogiana companies, and it is not easy to see any reason why it should not be extended also to the São Paulo—unless, indeed, the rather complicated position in which the Brazilian government finds itself just now can be pleaded as an excuse. But even that would only give a semblance of justification to delays, and not to a refusal.—*Financial News*, October 20th.

—The Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway directors, in their report for the half-year ended June last, state that, taking into consideration the damage already inflicted upon the company, the uncertainty of the times, and the outstanding claims, for the settlement of which the present moment is most unfavorable, they do not feel justified in paying an interim dividend at the same rate as during recent years. From a balance of £39,354 17s. 10d., they have applied towards repayment of the loan for the waterside extension (reducing the debt to £1,000) £1,000, and the remainder they intend to apply as follows:—Interest on debenture stock at 6 per cent., £29,845 10s.; interim dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, £9,000; leaving balance to be carried forward, £19,509 7s. 10d.

—Next to a revolution, there is nothing so congenial to the South American as the planning of immense railway enterprises with equally immense capitals. The latest case in point is the South American interoceanic railway, which is to cross the continent from Pernambuco to Valparaiso, *via* Buenos Aires, and bring Europe within ten days of the Argentine republic. The cost is roughly estimated at £30,000,000, and the promoters, with a spirit of genuine optimism, think that if Brazil will only calm down and be sober this comparatively trifling amount can easily be raised in London. London, less dazzled by the glamor of the enterprise, may form a different opinion. Nothing less than a practically certain 6 per cent. would draw English capital into the scheme, and that, on £30,000,000, means a clear annual profit of £1,800,000.—*Financial News*, Oct. 16th.

#### HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The American Bible Society, through its agent in this city, Rev. H. C. Tucker, has recently presented the Strangers' Hospital with two copies of the Bible in English and five copies in Portuguese, for the use of the nurses' staff, all handsomely bound in leather. Mr. Tucker also gave two Hyman-books, in Portuguese, one with music, for the use of the nurses, besides several copies of the Bible in various languages for the use of patients.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Strangers' Hospital on the 8th inst. it was unanimously resolved to offer the services of the hospital to the Escola Militar for the treatment of the officers and students who might happen to be wounded in the conflict now existing in this city. Owing to limited accommodations the directors could not make the offer more general, but in view of the proximity of the school and the certainty that the hospital would be able to meet all its engagements in this respect, the directors felt assured that they could be of service, and expressed an earnest wish that their offer might be accepted. It is not yet known what reply the commandant will give, but it is hoped that it will be favorable.

—The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations and subscriptions since the last published report:

Donations:	
Balance of Petropolis Kerresse .....	603\$000
Annual Subscriptions:	
Charles Keyes .....	50\$000
R. A. Mather .....	50\$000
W. Sanson & Co. ....	250\$000
H. M. ....	100\$000
James H. Wyatt .....	50\$000
H. L. Wheatley .....	50\$000
Thomas Ellis .....	100\$000
John Holden Ford .....	200\$000
Harold Hime .....	100\$000
Karl Arnold .....	100\$000

#### LOCAL NOTES

—Capt. José de Sá Earp has been appointed acting commander of Fort Lage.

—Dr. Castro Lopes has obtained a patent for a process for keeping water perpetually fresh.

—It is stated that the Portuguese minister, Conde do Paço d'Arcos, will soon leave for Lisbon.

—The government has accepted Col. Serzeidello's resignation of his professorship in the military school.

—The Misericórdia officials began the work of distributing public relief on the 15th for account of the government.

—A Havas telegram, received here on the 14th inst., states that Comte d'Eu had refused to be interviewed on the subject of Brazil.

—The *Pais* of the 20th says that a large trade has been opened between Magé and the island of Paqueta and has furnished supplies to the revolutionists.

—The *Estadão*, of São Paulo, of the 14th inst. says that the report of the capture of the governor of Santa Catharina by the national forces has been confirmed.



**Exports.** Coffee—The market was quiet during the early part of the week and buyers were waiting to make a choice of the crop which they expected would be the most important. It was a holiday day on the 17th—Sunday, and not much business transacted. On the 18th, however, the sales picked up and the market was fairly brisk. On the 19th, however, the market was again quiet, but the buyers were waiting to make a choice of the crop which they expected would be the most important. It was a holiday day on the 17th—Sunday, and not much business transacted. On the 18th, however, the sales picked up and the market was fairly brisk. On the 19th, however, the market was again quiet, but the buyers were waiting to make a choice of the crop which they expected would be the most important.



November 18th, 1893.

## BANKS.

Capital.	Capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Name.	Dividend paid.	Non-takers.	Last line.	Costing position.
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
COMPANHIA	COMPANHIA	100,000	Agencia do Brasil.....	1000 - July 95	800	2500	—
			Auxiliar.....	10000 - Jan 96	200	250000	—

the .....  
ndres .....

2.000,000	1.411,120	1.758	Classe Laboristas .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	Comercial do Rio de Jan. ....	10/04/97-July 22	400	2	...	...	...
2.000,000	...	306,719	Comercio do Rio de Jan. ....	10/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
1.200,000	12,000,000	1,500,000	Comercio do Rio de Jan. ....	10/04/97-July 22	200	1	...	...	...
...	1,600,000	...	do 2 series .....	2/04/97-July 22	40	5	...	...	...
5.000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	Construtor do Brazil .....	2/04/97-July 22	200	1	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	50,000	Credito Commercial .....	2/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	411,277	credito Garantido .....	2/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
225.000,000	1,200,000	...	Credito Movel .....	2/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	...	224,555	Credito Popular .....	10/04/97-Jan. 2	100	1	...	...	...
2.000,000	2,000,000	3,475	Credito Real do Brazil .....	10/04/97-Jan. 2	100	2	...	...	...
...	1,500,000	...	do 2 series .....	10/04/97-Jan. 2	100	2	...	...	...
...	2,000,000	2,274,313	Credito Rural e Internac. ....	2/04/97-July 22	100	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	Depositos e Descontos .....	10/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
5.000,000	5,000,000	453,100	Empr. do Brazil .....	10/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	317,115	Empr. de Monumentos .....	10/04/97-July 22	100	5	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	217,411	Intermediario .....	8/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	...	275,444	Lavaca e Comercio .....	7/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
634,000	6,500,000	1,500,000	London & Brazil Int. ....	10/04/97-Jan. 2	100	1	...	...	...
1.000,000	...	...	Min. do Trabalho do Brazil .....	10/04/97-Oct. 2	200	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas .....	10/04/97-Jan. 2	200	3	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	...	Nacional Brasileiro .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.500,000	2,500,000	42,486	Operacoes do Rio .....	1/04/97-July 22	200	1	...	...	...

[illegible]

2,000,000	2,000,000	34,883	Sociedade Bancaria.....	6 000 - July 92	200	100 000	
12,000,000	12,000,000	800,000	Sul-Americano .....	100 000 - Jan. 92	200	12 000	14 000 - 15
10,000,000	6,200,000	316,679	União Ibero-Americano...	5 000 - Jan. 92	100	7 000	

		PROVINCIAL					
7,500,000 <sup>4</sup>	7,500,000	573,729 <sup>4</sup>	Credito Real S. Paulo. ....	to 1 <sup>st</sup> pra-July 93	200	150,4000	—

10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	8 000	July 93	200	250 000	—
....	2,250,000	..	do 2 series...	7 000	July 93	80	40 000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	525,000	S. Paulo .....	6 000	July 93	100	120 000	—
30,000,000	5 512 000	320 884	União S. Paulo .....	5 000	Jan 93	70	75 000	—

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HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
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27,537,200	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil....	100\$	332 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	.... - 35 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	do	5	do gold.....	£11 5 s	9 \$500	
11,061,800	Apr. - Oct.	7	Credito Real de S. Paulo...	100\$	80 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	=====
268,200	do	7	Credito Rural e Internacional	100	45 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	=====

6,73,800	....	5	República do Brasil.....	100	.....	.....
8,000	....	5	do gold.....	100	..	.....
6,136,600	May=Nov.	6	Predial.....	100	5500	.... -63%
500,000	Jan.=Jul.	6	União Agrícola do Brasil...	100	5500	.....
6,023,800	do	6	União. S. Paulo.....	100	..	.....

MILLIS

\_\_\_\_\_ MILES.

Capita.	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Interest, value	Loss, sale	Closing quotation
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6,000,000\$	6,000,000\$	48,304\$	Alliança .....	.. — July 92	200	275,000	200-2000—7500
1,800,000	840,000	134,051	América Fabril .....	12\$000—Feb. 93	200	---	---
6,000,000	4,500,000	35,718	Brazil Industrial .....	.. — Feb. 92	200	115,000	---
300,000	300,000	562	Brazileira .....	8 000—Aug 93	200	200,000	---

3,000,000	2,000,000	211,200	Confiança Industrial.....	12 000—July 93	200	250 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	Corcovado.....	3 200—July 91	200	170 000	—
2,400,000	2,100,000	..	D. Isabel.....	30 000—Jan 93	200	232 000	—
230,000	230,000	163,693	Industrial Minerá.....	12 000—Aug. 93	200	270 000	—
600,000	750,000	23,571					

1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nationalista (Lima)	6 000	Mar. 93	200	115 000	---
4,000,000	4,000,000	31,324	Petropolitana .....	7 000	July 92	200	150 000	---
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	Progresso Ind. do Brazil..	7 000	July 88	200	250 000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,322	Rink .....	7 000	July 88	200	250 000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	127,012	S. Lazaro .....	7 000	Aug. 91	200	235 000	---

37,800,000	15,400,000	..	do 2 series ..	100	4 000	—
850,000	750,000	46.670	S. Pedro de Alcântara ....	200	240 000	—
10,000,000	4,105,440	..	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400—Jan. 51	5 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assets	Capital	Reserve	Contingent	Dividend	Nominal	Last	Closing quote
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1,500,000	1,500,000	31,000	Agricola e Com. do Brazil..	85,000—July 93	2004	..	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Agricola de Paranaapanema.	3,000—July 91	60	18,000	—
			Agricola do Rio de Janeiro.	100—July 91	60		—

4,500,000	4,500,000	20,185	Brazil Territorial.....	15 90—July 4	75	2 000
7,000,000	7,000,000	0	Cant. e Viçação Fluminense...	4 000—July 4	200	275 000
1,000,000	900,000	150,000	Carlos Lattersal Moreira...	12 90—Feb 4	40	55 000
768,400	768,400	102,332	Carnagens Fluminense....	— July 4	200	10 000
					80	10 000

15,000,000	4,500,000	53,263	Centros Pastoris do Brasil..	1 800-Aug. 93	70	10 000	---
15,000,000	4,500,000	35,832	Ceres Brasileira .....	10 90-Aug. 91	83	14 000	---
10,000,000	4,000,000	25,453	Commercial.....	5 000-Feb. 92	100	---	---
966,800	966,800	..	Docas de Santos.....	....	200	..	---
20,000,000	20,000,000	..					

60,000,000	60,000,000	185,744	Empreitada de Obras de Construção	1	—	Feb. 63	200	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	453,587	Industrial do Brasil	..	—	Feb. 63	100	—	—
1,250,000	1,250,000	20,136	Genial de Commercio e Ind.	3	500	Feb. 63	100	20 000	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	3,261,764	Melhoramentos no Brasil	4	500	July 61	200	27 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	21,421	do do Rio	..	—	Jan. 61	100	70 000	.... - 2

6,500,000	1,200,000	1973-72	Metropolitano.....	5 000 - Mar. 73	230	83 000	-----
20,000,000	4,000,000	2000-00	Nacional de Forjas e Est'os	.....	100	17 500	11 000--
7,500,000	3,250,000	24.459	Nacional de Oleos.....	5 000 - Jan. 71	..	25 000	-----
1,200,000	1,200,000	5,223	Nova Era Rural.....	3 500 - July 71	200	9 000	-----

10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Obras hidráulicas do Brasil	40	1,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	32,000	Rural do Brasil	3 000-Jan. 23	35 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	22,677	Saneamento do Rio	12,000-a-July 24	70 35 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	61,305	Serviços Mantimentos	6 000-Aug. 23	100 30 000
5,000,000	4,000,000	...	Tropeços Brasileira	1 000-Jan. 23	20 35 000

10,000,000	10,000,000	42,710	União Lin. dos Est. do Braz.	4 000—July 94	200	5 550	—
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2.000,000	1.411,120	1.758	Classe Laboristas .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	Comercial do Rio de Jan. ....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
2.000,000	...	306,714	Comercio de Importacao .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1.200,000	12,000,000	1,500,000	Comercio .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
...	1,600,000	...	do 2 series .....	2/04/97-July 22	40	5	...	...	...
5.000,000	50,000,000	5,032,412	Construtor do Brazil .....	2/04/97-July 22	40	1	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Credito Commercial .....	2/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	411,277	credito Garantido .....	2/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
225.000,000	1,200,000	...	Credito Movel .....	2/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	...	224,355	Credito Popular .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
2.000,000	2,000,000	3,475	Credito Real do Brazil .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
...	1,500,000	...	do 2 series .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
...	2,000,000	2,274,313	Credito Rural e Internac. ....	2/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	Depositos e Descontos .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
5.000,000	5,000,000	453,130	Empr. do Brazil .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	337,113	Financ. e Documentos .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	217,411	Intermediario .....	8/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	...	275,444	Lavaca e Comercio .....	7/04/97-July 22	200	2	...	...	...
634,000	634,000	1,500,000	London & Brazil .....	10/04/97-July 22	40	2	...	...	...
1.000,000	...	...	Min. do Trabalho do Brazil .....	10/04/97-Oct 1	200	2	...	...	...
2.000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas .....	10/04/97-Jan. 22	200	3	...	...	...
1.000,000	1,000,000	...	Nacional Brasileiro .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.500,000	2,500,000	42,486	Operacoes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Porto do Rio .....	3/04/97-July 22	200	1	...	...	...

2,000,000	2,000,000	34,883	Sociedade Bancaria.....	6 000 - July 92	200	100 000	
12,000,000	12,000,000	800,000	Sul-Americano .....	100 p.a. - Jan. 92	200	12 000	14 000 - 15
10,000,000	6,200,000	316,679	União Ibero-Americano...	5 000 - Jan. 92	100	7 000	

10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	8 000	July 93	200	250 000	—
.....	2,250,000	..	do 2 series...	7 000	July 93	80	40 000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	525,000	S. Paulo .....	6 000	July 93	100	120 000	—
30,000,000	5 512 000	320 884	União S. Paulo .....	5 000	Jan 93	70	75 000	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

27,537,200	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil....	100\$	332 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	.... - 35 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
	do	5	do gold.....	£11 5 s	9 \$500	
11,061,800	Apr. - Oct.	7	Credito Real de S. Paulo...	100\$	30 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	=====
268,200	do	7	Credito Rural e Internacional	100	45 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	=====

MILLER

Capita.	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Amount, value	Loss, sale	Closing quotation
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3,000,000	2,000,000	211,200	Confiança Industrial.....	12 000—July 93	200	250 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	Corcovado.....	3 200—July 91	200	170 000	—
2,400,000	2,100,000	..	D. Isabel.....	30 000—Jan 93	200	232 000	—
230,000	230,000	163,693	Industrial Minerá.....	12 000—Aug. 93	200	270 000	—
600,000	550,000	23,571					

37,800,000	15,400,000	..	do 2 series ..	100	4 000	—
850,000	750,000	46.670	S. Pedro de Alcântara ....	200	240 000	—
10,000,000	4,105,440	..	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400—Jan. 51	5 000	—

Assets	Capital	Reserve	Contingent	Dividend	Nominal	Last	Closing quote
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4,500,000	4,500,000	20,185	Brazil Territorial.....	15 90—July 4	75	2 000
7,000,000	7,000,000	0	Cant. e Viação Fluminense...	4 000—July 4	200	275 000
1,000,000	900,000	150,000	Carros Lattestral Moreira...	12 90—Feb 4	40	55 000
768,400	768,400	102,332	Carnagens Fluminense....	— July 4	200	10 000
						50

60,000,000	60,000,000	185,744	Empreitada de Obras de Construção	1	—	Feb. 63	200	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	453,587	Industrial do Brasil	..	—	Feb. 63	100	—	—
1,250,000	1,250,000	20,136	Genial de Commercio e Ind.	3	500	Feb. 63	100	20 000	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	3,261,764	Melhoramentos no Brasil	4	500	July 61	200	27 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	21,421	do do Rio	..	—	Jan. 61	100	70 000	.... - 2

10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Obras hidráulicas do Brasil	40	1,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	32,000	Rural do Brasil	3 000-Jan. 23	35 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	22,677	Saneamento do Rio	12,000-a-July 24	70 35 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	61,305	Serviços Mantimentos	6 000-Aug. 23	100 30 000
5,000,000	4,000,000	...	Tropeços Brasileira	1 000-Jan. 23	20 35 000

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\* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

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Chaucer..... 25/30th Nov.

Intended sailings from Santos for  
New York:

Strabo..... 25th Nov.  
Herschel..... 4th Dec.

## For New Orleans:

Chaucer..... 23rd Nov.

Intended sailings from Victoria for  
New York:

Lassell..... 23rd Nov.  
Mozart..... 4th Dec.

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Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient  
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NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURE for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

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Britannia..... " 18th

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**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO.,**  
LIMITED.  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS  
BETWEEN  
**NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.**

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic..... Dec. 20th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
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Ruapehu..... Dec. 16th

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